THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
N. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
By the week, payable to the carrier.....25
Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1865. NO. 1 2

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY
AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND
VALUABLE READING FOR THE
FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (50 issues).....$2 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....$2 00 each
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Try the Commercial.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Piano Fortes.

The best test of the merit of any particular manufacture of Piano Fortes is the increased demand for them. This class of musical instruments cannot, like many others, be purchased And in the course of a few days or weeks laid aside to make room for one of a new make or brand, the outlay of a Piano being too large to allow novelties to be purchased frequently: neither is it requisite, for certain makers have brought their piano fortes to such perfection that the very knowledge that it is one of their manufacture and has their name upon it, is a sufficient guarantee of its quality, and, therefore, the demand for such is very large, and at the same time the test of merit. These remarks are peculiarly applicable to the gold medal pianos manufactured by Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore Md., and which are strongly recommended for their clearness great power and roundness of tone, combined with that peculiar sweet and singing quality, and general excellency, by S. Thalberg, L. M. Gottschalk, M. Strackosch, O. Satter, H. Vieuxtemps, C. Anschutz, E. Muzio, and a large number of other noted professors. Mrs. Charlotte Blue, of No. 45 5th st., is the sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania for Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.'s pianos, and has just received a splendid new stock, from which purchasers can select. Mrs. Blume has also on hand a splendid assortment of Haines Bro's. Grover & Kindt's, and pianos from other factories, which she can afford to sell at a low price, and at the same time recommend them as instruments that will give much satisfaction and do good service.

A New Oil Company.

We understand that a new company has been organized in town, called the Montgomery Oil Company, with a capital of thirty thousand. This is a lease of six and a quarter acres, with an oil well, together with engine, tubing and effects. The lease is on the McCrea farm, adjoining the flowing well struck in the same field about three weeks since. There are some of our best oil men in town investing in it. Mr. Robt. Wray, Jr., has been elected President; Wm. J. Radcliff, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors, we believe, are Geo. R. Slafer, Esq., Reuben Miller and Wm. Garrard. By all we can learn this is a big thing on a small capital, and will realize handsomely to its stockholders, as fifty thousand dollars has been twice offered for it. The shares were one thousand dollars each, and is all subscribed. Mr. Wm. Garrard, we believe, was the originator of this company.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

At a meeting held on Wednesday evening, at the Columbia engine house, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That all Block Committees are instructed to meet at Faulhaber's on Friday evening, and come prepared, with a complete list of all who have paid to the bounty fund, and a list of all enrolled men who have not paid, for immediate publication in the daily papers.

All enrolled men of the Ward are hereby notified to attend the meeting. Don't forget the meeting at 7½ o'clock on Friday evening, 24th inst.

Amateur Concert.

Mr. Tetedeux's pupils announce a Concert for Tuesday next. Mr. T. has been a resident of this city over six years, and during that time has done much towards the improvement of musical taste by his skill ful teaching of the art to which he has devoted his life. Those of his pupils who are at all gifted become in his hands, not only sweet singers, but real artists, one of these is now singing successfully in Indiana. The interest usually felt in his Concerts will be increased this year by the first appearance in public of several talented *debutants*.

Mons. De Long's Fashionable Dancing Academy.

Third and last term of the season. There is ample time for a full quarter, as the academy will remain open until June first. Those who contemplate joining the classes should apply at once as there will be no more pupils taken after March 15th. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

Mahoning Oil Lands for Sale.

One hundred and forty acres of valuable oil land on Mahoning river, near Edenburg, and in the neighborhood of the celebrated Strawbridge and Simpson wells. On this land are two wells, one of which is now producing oil, and the other nearly down. This property is known as the Bruce Farm, and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Robt. Wray, Jr., No. 4 Hand street.

Great Bargains.

The great bargains in ladies' furs, at Wm. Fleming's first class popular hat, cap and ladies' fur establishment, keeps this extensive house constantly filled with customers. For bargains call without delay at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Wanted.

At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 58 Wood street, Day & Hayden.

Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers Constant employment given. Day & Hayden.

Extraordinary Bargains.

Merrimack prints 3¼, cents, other kinds 25 cents, some as low as 18½ cents. Yard wide shirting at 25 cents. First rate muslin at 25 cents. Gingham at 25 cts. Tickings, checks, sheeting, &c., &c., at the same rates at Barker's 89 Market street.

Money Saved.

Those who would save 25 per cent. in buying ladies' furs, would do well to call at the fir t class popular hat, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, as he is now closing out his present large and fashionable stock at the above reduction.

No Abatement

The rush continues for Albums, Diaries, Gold Pens, Folios, &c., at reduced prices. Photographs at only 8 cents per dozen. New books, pocket books, papers, magazines and stationery at Pittock's.

Notice.

The stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Steam Ferry Company are requested to meet at the hall of H. W. Ciniotti, in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, on Saturday, February 26th. Committee.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania Legislature will arrive in the city to-night, accompanied by a number of other members of that body for the purpose of visiting the public institutions located in this vicinity.

Oil Intelligence.

Our information from all the oil territories of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, is of a character that evinces an exciting campaign on the opening up of spring. Along Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence and Butler counties, the greatest excitement prevails, and the oil lands thereabouts are doubling and trebling in value. The developments already and about to be made on the creek this spring promise largely, and the people of Butler county anticipate a great addition to their wealth from this source.

A flowing well has been struck three miles below Fredericksburg, Lawrence county, on what is called Island Run, at the depth of five hundred feet. The well flows eight barrels a day. There are other wells in the neighborhood, but none so good as this.

It is currently reported in the eastern part of Erie county that oil has been found on French Creek, near Jamestown, N. Y., at a depth of 250 feet.

A party in Buffalo have purchased the charter of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad, with a view to extend it to the coal fields of McKean county, Pa., where they own some 20,000 acres. Recent explorations, however, while showing that coal does not exist there in such abundance as had been believed, demonstrates the presence of oil in large quantities throughout the tract owned by the company. The company propose to take immediate measures to test the character of this new oil territory.

Reliable information states that oil has been discovered in Union county, Pa., and much excitement exists there in consequence. The immediate neighborhood of the discovery is said to be Hartley township, about sixteen miles west of Lewisburg, where it has been discovered on the surface of several small rivulets and creeks, and its character fully tested. Several companies have already been organized to develope these lands, one of which is known as the Lewisburg Oil Company; another has been formed in Center county. These companies have leased a number of tracts of land, and will commence active operations in the spring.

It is reported that an oil well has been struck on Redstone Creek, on the farm of Isaac Lynn, Lynn's Mill's, near Brownsville, at the depth of one hundred and ninety feet. The operators did not expect to find it in any considerable quantity at that depth. The oil is essentially the same as that found on the Farnsworth, Kinsman, Tidioute, Oil Creek and Allegheny oil territory, and is pronounced by those who have seen it of good quality. Boring is continued notwithstanding oil is found in the sand-pump.

TIDIOUTE, February 17th, 1865.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

A new well has just been struck on the property of the Tidioute and Warren Oil Company, which is pumping one hundred and fifty barrels per day. This well is on the side hill and only one hundred and forty-six feet deep, eleven of which are in the first sand rock. There are numerous wells on the flats below four and five hundred feet deep, and no very great show of oil, which goes to prove that as we progress in oil knowledge we shall find good wells on high elevations at a moderate depth, and also that the Upper Allegheny will before long vie with Oil Creek or Cherry Run in the amount of the precious fluid.

A SLIGHT DRAWBACK.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says "public opinion has definitely declared in favor of arming the negroes," the only thing in the way being whatever is necessary to transform the slave into an obedient and earnest fighter for his owner. With people who perceive in captured forts and fallen cities naught but "blessings in disguise," will, of course, experience no difficulty in doing this: but will readily turn to a happy account what, with anybody else, would be considered an obstacle lettle less than insurmountable.

Seriously, what will any number of negroes be worth in the emergency closing upon Richmond? It takes months to prepare a white regiment, whose hearts are in the cause, to be put into action. How long will it take to drill slaves to be good soldiers? Can they ever be made of the least service to the rebellion, except as laborers? The very proposition to arm the slaves, as has frequently been remarked, proves how desperate is the rebel situation. This is its only significance.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN EUROPE.—The question of capital punishment is being much discussed in several parts of Europe. The Parliament of Turin have under consideration a project of a law for abolishing that punishment, as recommended by a commission of inquiry. The Governme t of Saxony has a similar proposal before it; that of Saxe Weimar has rejected a proposal for the same object. The interest which the matter excites in England and France is well known.

'Taking to the Bush: or, Wo to the Conquerers.

The following remarkable article is from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 15th. It merely foreshadows the desperate resort which the rebel leaders are contemplating, and amounts to a confession of the end that draws nigh:

Wo to the conquered! for submission will not bring absent peace, nor even inaugurate a truce. A few may submit and bow their necks to the yoke which the Yankees will impose. The latter already assume that a State is subjugated when a tenth of its people agree to reconstruction. Whenever and wherever this may happen confiscations will begin. Loyal landholders will be driven from their farms, and Yankee intruders will occupy them. No matter whose farm is coveted, it will be easy to suborn Yankee witnesses, and still easier to buy up disloyal Southrons, for they are baser and more venal than Yankees, to prove that the owner of the desired property is untrue to the North. Soon, very soon, all the lands of the submitting States would pass into the hands of northern landlords. Spies and informers, in swarms, would infest the community, and, like vultures driven from their homes, and dogging the heels of every Scuthron, in the various villages and crossroads Yankee troops, black and white, would be stationed to watch, insult, and rob the ejected confederates. The craven-spirited submissionists would have become "loyal" and fat hands for the Yankee landlords, at the rates of wages depressed alike by northern cruelty and cupidity, and negro competition. These landlords would exultingly and truly proclaim that "free labor was cheaper than slave labor." And so it would be, for they would not pay any wages while the laborers, taking their families all round, one-half the usual allowance to slaves. All the outcry against slavery proceeds from the fact that "free labor is cheaper than slave labor;" that in free society the landholders, house-owners, and other capitalists, by starving the poor, soon compel them to work for less allowance than a humane master freely accedes to his slave. Hunger, cold and nakedness, are an efficient physical coercives as bickories. Capital, like a master, commands labor, but is not the responsible for the cost of owning it. It only allows the laborer a portion of his own earnings, and a smaller portion than masters allow their slaves, and hence, and hence only, free labor is cheaper than slave labor. Capital of all kinds is a mere instrument, employed by its owners to compel the poor to work, and to pay each other; for capital does not work, is not a producer, and all useful products, or values, are the results of labor. The rich throughout free society are masters without the humane feelings or interests of masters. All attempts to remedy the seeming injustice of domestic slavery have but aggravated the evil intended to be cured; for throughout the world, it is admitted, nay it is the boast, "that free labor is cheaper than slave labor." Which is another way to say, no one pretends that the allowance of the slave is greater than the wages paid, or rather allowed, to free laborers. But let us return from this digression. Let not the few dastardly submissionists amongst us try to deceive themselves, or to deceive others, by pretending that Yankee rule, after all, would not be so intolerable; but would be only the exchanging one form of political bondage for another. The whole lands of the South would not repay the North for the cost of conquest, and those lands, if successful, they are determined to have. Then the Southern submissionists would be reduced to a state of slavery more degrading, cruel and exacting than ever before was imposed on human being. *Væ victis!* Wo to the conquered who would have so terrible a fate to endure; but wo also to the conquerors, for their calamity would be ours! The conditions which they would reduce our people is one which nine-tenths of them would never endure. They would take to the bush, like the Israelites under Moses or Joshua, and a part of them under David, like our Seminole Indians; like the Scotch and Welsh (we speak metaphorically, for Scotland does not boast of trees or bushes,) who have never been conquered; like the Swiss Highlanders, the Circassians, the Dutch, the La Vendeans; like all people inhabiting mountainous, or desert, or marshy countries. Ere far would only fairly have begun when our houses, our enclosures, our villages and cities are burned, our crops destroyed and our fields laid waste. Then we to the conqueror! For then would begin the fiendish warfare, the guerrilla warfare, the lying in wait, the ambuscade and surprise, murder in detail, assassination in every form. Already much of our country is rapidly growing up in dense forest; roads have become impassable for wheel carriages; cattle and hogs in large droves are running wild; our woods and our fields teem with game, and our creeks and rivers with fish and fowl. The voluntary fruits of our soil, added to the resources just enumerated would enable us to carry on a guerrilla warfare almost interminably; for those resources increase daily, just as the devastations of the enemy extend. If our affairs should come to the worst, and if we should not be able to maintain large regular armies in the field, we would, by guerrilla warfare, make the South too hot to hold Yankee intruding landlords. They would be watched, ambushed, and shot down by night and by day, like beasts of prey. Few, who would find themselves, their wives, and little ones driven from their homes would hesitate, if necessary, to waylay the intruding Yankee robber. No armies from the North could put down such a warfare as this, if we fight but half as well as most other nations similarly situated have fought. Already this mode of warfare has been inaugurated in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and on both sides of the Mississippi. Indeed, we have guerrillas every where, doing most effective service. Like Roderick Dhu's men, concealing themselves to-day in fastnesses and secret places, and to morrow, at the winding of their chieftain's horn, or at a signal agreed upon, mustering together, and bursting unexpectedly upon the enemy, with the force and rapidity of the thunderbolt. The cavalry of the Rhine is not so terrible as the clansmen of Roderick Dhu. And let not craven submissionists suppose that they would be exempted from the horrors of this other mode of warfare. Being more obnoxious than Yankees, they would be its first victims. Let them recollect the treatment of captured tories in the revolution of 1776, and take timely warning from their fate. Did not a blind madness drive the Yankees on, they would recoil with a just terror from that result which we have but faintly sketched, but to attain which they are striving with a frantic eagerness, as if it were their highest good. Nothing remains for us, but taking for our watchword "*Never surrender!*" to prosecute the war in whatever form we may, and with all the energy we can command, until we drive out our foes from this fair land which God has given us.

Fort Anderson, which was recenaly occupied by the Union forces, is a work of great extent, covering nearly as much ground as that of Fort Fisher. It is a work of immense strength, its sea front, like that work, being a series of large mounds or traverses, being twenty-five to thirty-feet above the water of Cape Fear River, on which it fronts to the northeast, and extending in alternating mounds, traverses, angles, embrasures and ditches, enclosing an area of about four square miles. It was connected with a system of river obstructions, chevaux-de-frise, torpedoes, &c., which it would have been impossible for our fleet to hold until it was printed, and stated that it was always customary to print a substitute when the original bill had been printed.

Mr. Cochran said he had been denounced by persons and papers on account of his opposition to the bill. He had been even said that he was the agent for a New York Company which was eager to become possessed of the lands. He then intimated that the previous debate on the subject had been studiously expunged from the *Legislative Record*. He caused to be read by the Clerk a letter he had received from citizens of Fayette county, showing what was the value of the lands at the bottom of the Allegheny, in Venango county, and concluded by urging the passage of the bill. He feared some other plan might be offered and passed.

Mr. Sharpe also made a lengthy speech against it, as did also Mr. Denver. Mr. Perkins also spoke against it, and Messrs. Purdy, Searight, and others, in advocacy.

The matter was then postponed and the bill will be defeated.

Your delegation voted unanimously against the subject.

John Sergeant Meade, son of Major General George G. Meade, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, after a long illness, of consumption. Deceased was a young man of fine talents.

General A. J. Smith's troops, which came down the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, from General Thomas' army some days since, and left Cairo for the South on the 10th, reached Memphis on the 11th. They were at Memphis on the 14th, and would remain a few days longer.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th shows that it was Wheeler and not Kilpatrick who was whipped at Aiken.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Colleges Applying for Land Scrip.

A New State Office to be Created.

Nearly Fifty Bounty Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.

Petitions were presented from Allegheny and Waynesburg Colleges for part of the public lands.

Mr. Bigham read a bill creating the office of Commissioner of Revenue, abolishing the Land Office, and appointing Commissioners to reorganize the different departments.

Mr. Lowry, one allowing the Union Land and Mineral Company to construct a street railway in Crawford and Erie counties.

Mr. Graham, one incorporating the Susquehanna and Allegheny Railroad.

The bill increasing the pay of Mercantile Appraisers, except in Allegheny county and Philadelphia, passed.

The resolution relative to Major Dodge was discussed, and postponed for one week.

Mr. Graham presented petitions from Shaler and Indiana townships, for the increase of bounty taxes. Also a remonstrance against increased tolls on the Penn township and East Liberty plank road.

Mr. Bigham, an act authorizing an additional Notary Public in Allegheny county; a supplement to the Lucesco Oil Company; a supplement allowing the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Company to lease a railroad and borrow money.

Mr. Graham presented a petition against an act repealing the act authorizing additional water works in Allegheny.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An act providing that order claims are to be paid to the families of deceased claimants, was passed.

Mr. Graham called up the bill laying a per capita tax of twenty-five dollars on the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. Hoge introduced a bill establishing a ferry over the Allegheny, near where the road from Clarion and the Tionesta road to Plumerville crosses. Passed.

The war resolutions were adopted by a party vote.

HOUSE.—The bills extending the time in which State banks are to become National, to January 1866, and allowing landlords to dispossess tenants who fail to do the work contracted for, were passed.

At the afternoon session nearly fifty bounty bills were offered. Among them was one offered by Mr. Colville for a *per capita* tax of twenty-five dollars in the Third and Tenth Wards, Pittsburgh and McKeesport, and forty dollars in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Mr. Glass, for the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, of twenty-five dollars; Mr. Herron, for Shaler township and Tarentum; Mr. Kelley, for Washington county; Mr. Colville, for East Birmingham, for twenty-five dollars; Mr. McKee, for twenty-five dollars in Temperanceville, East Birmingham, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Lower St. Clair, Collins, Pittsburgh, East Deer and Indiana. Indiana, Pittsburgh, Collins and South Pittsburgh are also authorized to levy two per cent. additional tax on all property.

VISIT TO PITTSBURGH.

Ways and Means Committee Coming.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania Legislature will arrive in Pittsburgh to-morrow midnight, with a number of other members, for the purpose of visiting the public institutions.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence

The River Bed Swindle—Arguments for and Against the Measure—A New Bill Prepared—Memorial of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade Read—The Allegheny County Representatives Vote Against the Project, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21, 1865.

The House convened this evening for the purpose of consuming the bill No. 75, which has for its object the disposal of the beds of navigable streams. As I have before stated, it is the evident determination of a large majority of the members to pass some bill by which the bottoms of the streams of this Commonwealth may be more profitable to the State and to a certain number of individuals, and as the views of the advocates and opponents of the project can be best ascertained from their remarks, I give you, without comment, a brief summary of a few of the speeches, prefacing with the remark, that you may feel assured the wishes of your people will not be consulted, nor will the protests of your delegation have the weight that could be desired.

Immediately upon the House convening, this evening, Mr. Glass moved that its consideration be postponed for the present. This was lost.

Mr. Pershing moved to postpone indefinitely, which was also lost.

Mr. Alleman, of Dauphin, said he hoped that if postponed it would be made the special order for some other day, and moved that to-morrow week be designated, which was lost.

Mr. Sharpe said that the bill had been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that the committee, having taken counsel with the Governor and other officers, had prepared a substitute, which they thought would be acceptable, and desired to offer this evening. He then offered a new bill, to be inserted in place of all which comes after the third line of the first section, and after requiring the Surveyor General to issue his warrants to his deputies to survey the beds of navigable streams from low water mark to low water mark, on the original warrant to be filed in the office at Harrisburg, and a copy in the respective offices. The lands to be so divided into sections not exceeding five acres each, and a connected draft of the lands to be returned to the Surveyor General's office. Upon the return of the survey being made, it is to be the duty of the "Board of property" to make rules for the leasing of the lands, but no lease is to exceed five acres, and the leasehold interest is to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder. This leasehold is to revert to the State after twenty years, the tenants and lessees to have the right during that time or one year afterwards to remove the machinery, buildings, &c., they may have erected. The bill gives the lessees the right to raise, dig and bore for oil, coal, limestone, iron, sand, fireclay, &c., but they are not in any way to interfere with navigation, or the confident way of doing things, put every thing in confusion, and they had secured their prisoners and were preparing to march through the history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the combat. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, cowed and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. We could have had no honorable peace, until the end was accomplished. Now, we have the privilege to use their Government as it was originally established by the fathers of the republic, and to maintain it in its integrity. Many instruments for the explosion of torpedoes were found, with wires leading out into the stream. All the small boats in the vicinity were destroyed by the rebels, of which an immense number was found.

I do not know what Gen. Cox's troops have done. A small force under Gen. Cox had in the vicinity of the fort, the rest having passed northward, several miles in the rear. General Schofield, you will not know at present, but I confidently hoped he was in a position last night to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Wilmington, and this morning he will be in possession of Wilmington this afternoon, as Gen. Schofield is making dispositions for some of his troops to march up Cape Fear on the east bank of the river. The advance on both ways will be pushed with vigor.

In the skirmishing yesterday, Gen. Cox had only twenty-two men killed and wounded.

The *World's* correspondent, just returned from Salisbury, N. C., publishes a statement of the sufferings of Union prisoners. He fully corroborates the accounts given by the escaped *Tribune* correspondents.

Capture of Gens. Crook and Kelley.

Alleged Ruse of Maj. Gen. Sheridan.

They are Captured by Union Soldiery.

Brigadier General Stevenson has been appointed temporary commandant Cumberland, in the absence of General Crook. A member of the West Virginia Legislature, who was in Cumberland when Generals Crook and Kelley were captured, has furnished the following additional particulars. He states that it was about one o'clock on Tuesday morning when the rebels entered the city. They came in very quietly without firing a gun, and halted in front of the Revere and St. Nicholas Hotels, which stand close together upon the same street. The rebels without appearing to have made a single inquiry of any one, made straightway to the rooms of Generals Crook and Kelley, about half of the gang remaining upon their horses in the street. The door of General Crook's room in the Revere House was not locked and the rebels entered so quietly and took possession of his body so stealthily that those who occupied adjoining rooms knew nothing of the capture until it was all over. The same quiet and caution were observed in the capture of General Kelley and Captain Melvin, who occupied adjoining rooms at the St. Nicholas. It is supposed that the first intimation the officers had of the presence of a foe was the gentle nudging of the pistol muzzle, signifying to the sleeping gentleman that they were desired to get up. Horses had been provided for the gentlemen, and, in their night clothes, straddle of the cavalry saddles with great haste and without much ceremony, and moved away in a manner of unconcern. The rebels remained in the city only about twenty-five minutes, during which time a squad of the gang visited every telegraph office, and set instruments in the telegraph office, and set instruments in the telegraph office, and destroyed none of the papers at headquarters and made no attempt to capture any officers or men except those named. The rebels were dressed in the uniform of the United States soldiers. The sudden appearance of the rebels at such an hour, and their bold and confident way of doing things, put every thing in confusion, and they had secured their prisoners and were preparing to march through the history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the combat. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, cowed and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. We could have had no honorable peace, until the end was accomplished. Now, we have the privilege to use their Government as it was originally established by the fathers of the republic, and to maintain it in its integrity. Many instruments for the explosion of torpedoes were found, with wires leading out into the stream. All the small boats in the vicinity were destroyed by the rebels, of which an immense number was found.

I do not know what Gen. Cox's troops have done. A small force under Gen. Cox had in the vicinity of the fort, the rest having passed northward, several miles in the rear. General Schofield, you will not know at present, but I confidently hoped he was in a position last night to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Wilmington, and this morning he will be in possession of Wilmington this afternoon, as Gen. Schofield is making dispositions for some of his troops to march up Cape Fear on the east bank of the river. The advance on both ways will be pushed with vigor.

In the skirmishing yesterday, Gen. Cox had only twenty-two men killed and wounded.

The *World's* correspondent, just returned from Salisbury, N. C., publishes a statement of the sufferings of Union prisoners. He fully corroborates the accounts given by the escaped *Tribune* correspondents.

Capture of Gens. Crook and Kelley.

Alleged Ruse of Maj. Gen. Sheridan.

They are Captured by Union Soldiery.

Brigadier General Stevenson has been appointed temporary commandant Cumberland, in the absence of General Crook. A member of the West Virginia Legislature, who was in Cumberland when Generals Crook and Kelley were captured, has furnished the following additional particulars. He states that it was about one o'clock on Tuesday morning when the rebels entered the city. They came in very quietly without firing a gun, and halted in front of the Revere and St. Nicholas Hotels, which stand close together upon the same street. The rebels without appearing to have made a single inquiry of any one, made straightway to the rooms of Generals Crook and Kelley, about half of the gang remaining upon their horses in the street. The door of General Crook's room in the Revere House was not locked and the rebels entered so quietly and took possession of his body so stealthily that those who occupied adjoining rooms knew nothing of the capture until it was all over. The same quiet and caution were observed in the capture of General Kelley and Captain Melvin, who occupied adjoining rooms at the St. Nicholas. It is supposed that the first intimation the officers had of the presence of a foe was the gentle nudging of the pistol muzzle, signifying to the sleeping gentleman that they were desired to get up. Horses had been provided for the gentlemen, and, in their night clothes, straddle of the cavalry saddles with great haste and without much ceremony, and moved away in a manner of unconcern. The rebels remained in the city only about twenty-five minutes, during which time a squad of the gang visited every telegraph office, and set instruments in the telegraph office, and destroyed none of the papers at headquarters and made no attempt to capture any officers or men except those named. The rebels were dressed in the uniform of the United States soldiers. The sudden appearance of the rebels at such an hour, and their bold and confident way of doing things, put every thing in confusion, and they had secured their prisoners and were preparing to march through the history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the combat. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, cowed and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. We could have had no honorable peace, until the end was accomplished. Now, we have the privilege to use their Government as it was originally established by the fathers of the republic, and to maintain it in its integrity. Many instruments for the explosion of torpedoes were found, with wires leading out into the stream. All the small boats in the vicinity were destroyed by the rebels, of which an immense number was found.

I do not know what Gen. Cox's troops have done. A small force under Gen. Cox had in the vicinity of the fort, the rest having passed northward, several miles in the rear. General Schofield, you will not know at present, but I confidently hoped he was in a position last night to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Wilmington, and this morning he will be in possession of Wilmington this afternoon, as Gen. Schofield is making dispositions for some of his troops to march up Cape Fear on the east bank of the river. The advance on both ways will be pushed with vigor.

In the skirmishing yesterday, Gen. Cox had only twenty-two men killed and wounded.

The *World's* correspondent, just returned from Salisbury, N. C., publishes a statement of the sufferings of Union prisoners. He fully corroborates the accounts given by the escaped *Tribune* correspondents.

Alleged Ruse of Maj. Gen. Sheridan.

They are Captured by Union Soldiery.

Brigadier General Stevenson has been appointed temporary commandant Cumberland, in the absence of General Crook. A member of the West Virginia Legislature, who was in Cumberland when Generals Crook and Kelley were captured, has furnished the following additional particulars. He states that it was about one o'clock on Tuesday morning when the rebels entered the city. They came in very quietly without firing a gun, and halted in front of the Revere and St. Nicholas Hotels, which stand close together upon the same street. The rebels without appearing to have made a single inquiry of any one, made straightway to the rooms of Generals Crook and Kelley, about half of the gang remaining upon their horses in the street. The door of General Crook's room in the Revere House was not locked and the rebels entered so quietly and took possession of his body so stealthily that those who occupied adjoining rooms knew nothing of the capture until it was all over. The same quiet and caution were observed in the capture of General Kelley and Captain Melvin, who occupied adjoining rooms at the St. Nicholas. It is supposed that the first intimation the officers had of the presence of a foe was the gentle nudging of the pistol muzzle, signifying to the sleeping gentleman that they were desired to get up. Horses had been provided for the gentlemen, and, in their night clothes, straddle of the cavalry saddles with great haste and without much ceremony, and moved away in a manner of unconcern. The rebels remained in the city only about twenty-five minutes, during which time a squad of the gang visited every telegraph office, and set instruments in the telegraph office, and destroyed none of the papers at headquarters and made no attempt to capture any officers or men except those named. The rebels were dressed in the uniform of the United States soldiers. The sudden appearance of the rebels at such an hour, and their bold and confident way of doing things, put every thing in confusion, and they had secured their prisoners and were preparing to march through the history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the combat. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, cowed and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. We could have had no honorable peace, until the end was accomplished. Now, we have the privilege to use their Government as it was originally established by the fathers of the republic, and to maintain it in its integrity. Many instruments for the explosion of torpedoes were found, with wires leading out into the stream. All the small boats in the vicinity were destroyed by the rebels, of which an immense number was found.

I do not know what Gen. Cox's troops have done. A small force under Gen. Cox had in the vicinity of the fort, the rest having passed northward, several miles in the rear. General Schofield, you will not know at present, but I confidently hoped he was in a position last night to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Wilmington, and this morning he will be in possession of Wilmington this afternoon, as Gen. Schofield is making dispositions for some of his troops to march up Cape Fear on the east bank of the river. The advance on both ways will be pushed with vigor.

In the skirmishing yesterday, Gen. Cox had only twenty-two men killed and wounded.

The *World's* correspondent, just returned from Salisbury, N. C., publishes a statement of the sufferings of Union prisoners. He fully corroborates the accounts given by the escaped *Tribune* correspondents.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Rumored Defeat of Grant.

The Indications of a Movement.

The Union Sentiment at Savannah.

Our Troops within four miles of Wilmington.

NEWS OF THE FALL OF CHARLFSTON IN GRANT'S ARMY.

A SHOTTED SALUTE FIRED.

THE SOLDIERS JUBILANT.

Speech of Geo. Thompson at Montreal

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

General Anderson and Fort Sumter.

He is Asked to raise the "Old Flag" over it.

Condition of Fort Anderson after its Capture.

Situation of the Union Forces.

NEW YORK, February 23.

The Philadelphia *Press* report that Lee had attacked Grant, and our army had suffered defeat, was based on rumors in Washington last night.

BALTIMORE, February 23.

The Baltimore *American* has advices from City Point down to yesterday morning. All was then quiet, with no indications of a movement of any kind. The roads are very muddy.

Richmond papers speak of the bad condition of the roads, rendering army movements impossible. They contain no news whatever.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

A Savannah correspondent of the *Commercial* states that the stories of the Union sentiment there are all bosh, and that the cargoes of the steamers sent there from New York and Boston were nothing for free distribution, the remainder being sold on account of owners of ships and certain privileged merchants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Commander Grenchard, of the United States steamer Rhode Island, telegraphs to the Navy Department, from Hampton Roads, this morning, that our troops were within four miles of Wilmington. Heavy firing was heard and our troops were advancing rapidly.

Army correspondents of the Potomac state that the army was in high glee over the capture of Charleston. They begin to see in the near future the end of the rebellion, and the time when their labor draws nigh. A shotted salute was fired throughout the whole line in honor of the event.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—There has been no court in the St. Albans case since Monday, owing to the illness of the Judge.

Speech of Geo. Thompson. New England Society last night, George Thompson made an eloquent speech on the present and future of America. He said, although war was necessary, yet all the stars would appear again brighter than ever, and the beacon of light and liberty would be seen held to the breeze. Gen. Quassels, the Prince, straddle of the cavalry saddles with great haste and without much ceremony, and moved away in a manner of unconcern. The rebels remained in the city only about twenty-five minutes, during which time a squad of the gang visited every telegraph office, and set instruments in the telegraph office, and destroyed none of the papers at headquarters and made no attempt to capture any officers or men except those named. The rebels were dressed in the uniform of the United States soldiers. The sudden appearance of the rebels at such an hour, and their bold and confident way of doing things, put every thing in confusion, and they had secured their prisoners and were preparing to march through the history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the combat. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, cowed and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. We could have had no honorable peace, until the end was accomplished. Now, we have the privilege to use their Government as it was originally established by the fathers of the republic, and to maintain it in its integrity. Many instruments for the explosion of torpedoes were found, with wires leading out into the stream. All the small boats in the vicinity were destroyed by the rebels, of which an immense number was found.

I do not know what Gen. Cox's troops have done. A small force under Gen. Cox had in the vicinity of the fort, the rest having passed northward, several miles in the rear. General Schofield, you will not know at present, but I confidently hoped he was in a position last night to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Wilmington, and this morning he will be in possession of Wilmington this afternoon, as Gen. Schofield is making dispositions for some of his troops to march up Cape Fear on the east bank of the river. The advance on both ways will be pushed with vigor.

In the skirmishing yesterday, Gen. Cox had only twenty-two men killed and wounded.

The *World's* correspondent, just returned from Salisbury, N. C., publishes a statement of the sufferings of Union prisoners. He fully corroborates the accounts given by the escaped *Tribune* correspondents.

Capture of Gens. Crook and Kelley.

Alleged Ruse of Maj. Gen. Sheridan.

They are Captured by Union Soldiery.

Brigadier General Stevenson has been appointed temporary commandant Cumberland, in the absence of General Crook. A member of the West Virginia Legislature, who was in Cumberland when Generals Crook and Kelley were captured, has furnished the following additional particulars. He states that it was about one o'clock on Tuesday morning when the rebels entered the city. They came in very quietly without firing a gun, and halted in front of the Revere and St. Nicholas Hotels, which stand close together upon the same street. The rebels without appearing to have made a single inquiry of any one, made straightway to the rooms of Generals Crook and Kelley, about half of the gang remaining upon their horses in the street. The door of General Crook's room in the Revere House was not locked and the rebels entered so quietly and took possession of his body so stealthily that those who occupied adjoining rooms knew nothing of the capture until it was all over. The same quiet and caution were observed in the capture of General Kelley and Captain Melvin, who occupied adjoining rooms at the St. Nicholas. It is supposed that the first intimation the officers had of the presence of a foe was the gentle nudging of the pistol muzzle, signifying to the sleeping gentleman that they were desired to get up. Horses had been provided for the gentlemen, and, in their night clothes, straddle of the cavalry saddles with great haste and without much ceremony, and moved away in a manner of unconcern. The rebels remained in the city only about twenty-five minutes, during which time a squad of the gang visited every telegraph office, and set instruments in the telegraph office, and destroyed none of the papers at headquarters and made no attempt to capture any officers or men except those named. The rebels were dressed in the uniform of the United States soldiers. The sudden appearance of the rebels at such an hour, and their bold and confident way of doing things, put every thing in confusion, and they had secured their prisoners and were preparing to march through the history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Allegheny River Red Scheme.

We are informed, on what we regard good authority, that the substitute for the Allegheny River Red Scheme, offered in the Legislature, is even a greater swindle than the original bill. It ostensibly throws the lands open to competition, and gives the State five per cent royalty; but we understand that its operation, should it pass, will be such as to confer on the original parties all that they attempted to acquire by the bill as it was introduced. We are assured that already the list of entries in the Surveyor General's office discloses not only this fact, but who the patriotic individuals are who are so anxious to develop the public lands.

We may be in error as to the character and intent of the substitute, but we think we are not. Men engineering so big a thing, will not be easily diverted from their purpose. Some trick or other should be expected and be constantly watched for. We warn the people that there will be no safety till the Legislature has adjourned, and the members are at least one hundred miles away from Harrisburg.

The members from Allegheny, we are assured, were dead against the original bill. We hope it will not turn out that in going solid for the substitute they sacrificed the good opinion of their constituents inspired by the first announcement. We do not suppose they would for a moment countenance either a corrupt measure or one antagonistic to the interests of Pittsburgh; nor is it possible they would do anything to interfere with the navigation of the Allegheny, much less support a scheme that robs the State and puts millions in the pockets of individuals. We count confidently therefore, on their being awake to the merits of the question and vigilant in representing the will of their constituents.

Sherman's Base.

It would not be a very easy matter to define, precisely, where SHERMAN'S base of supplies and operations is. Yet, it seems to answer his purposes exceedingly well. A curious fact about it is, that, though always changing, it is ever the same. And another curious fact is, though he is constantly and rapidly advancing, he never recedes from his base or lengthens his communications. With such important and striking recommendations, it is not a little surprising that his style of subsisting an army has not been earlier introduced.

It has, indeed, been talked of occasionally, in the phrases of seemingly opposite, but of really the same, meaning, "living on the country," and "living off the country." But, till now, it has not been adopted on anything larger than a raiding scale. There has been, at some periods of the war, much talk about changes of base, and the dangers of communications and the importance and difficulty of maintaining them; but no one has hit upon the plan of doing without them, or upon the idea that it was possible, under certain circumstances, to do better without them than with them. Important movements have been delayed and been abandoned entirely, on account of the difficulties apprehended on this point. Armies have been weakened by large details for the protection of communications and depots of supplies. They have also been encumbered with vast trains of wagons, rendering their marches slow, exposing valuable stores to the danger of capture, and adding greatly to the risks of an army, as well as greatly enhancing its difficulties in case of disaster.

We have often canvassed this question with army officers, but always found them of one mind on the subject of a base and communications. As early as last spring, when there was considerable curiosity, and some anxiety as to what would become of the army of General SHERMAN, if he should be cut off from Chattanooga, we remember having afforded not a little innocent mirth to a circle of military friends by suggesting the feasibility of a march to Mobile. In the event he showed beat us through, well disciplined, well officered army may go where they please, in any country, *provided it has subsistence enough in it*, and no large organized forces for its defence.

It was a maxim of Cato, that noble old Roman, that "war feeds war." This is true, for a time, in all wars; true, till the progress of desolation has reduced the amount of supplies, to a point that exludes the condition above stated. That armies have a right to enter an enemy's country, and to subsist on its productions, is undisputed. These productions may be obtained by forcible levies, directly or indirectly, made. It does not appear that anything like indiscriminate pillaging or marauding was allowed during SHERMAN'S march; but it is presumed that supplies were furnished on official requisitions, or were collected under proper orders, and distributed in the regular way for the support of the army. This is what we advocate. This is making war feed war. This gives freedom to the movements of an army, which, for want of this freedom, has often seemed like a strong man confined by an apron string. Where the country will admit of the experiment, we hope our Generals will adopt SHERMAN'S way of establishing a base.

REBEL BARBARITY.—This expression has so often met the public eye that it has grown familiar, and lost much of its force. We use it in a new application. If we have got accustomed to the association, which it suggests, with gloomy prisons, with starving soldiers, with sick men suffered to die through neglect and hastened to the grave through ill treatment, let us view it in another light. It will thus add intensity to our just abhorrence of the lacking demons of the insurrection.

Their savage treatment of their own deforces less people, in the evacuation of Charleston, exceeds, if possible, their cruelties to our unfortunate soldiers who have fallen into their hands. The aged, the feeble, men, women and children, were exposed, by their insane efforts to burn the city, to the utmost peril, and numbers of them were killed and burned to ashes. If anything were lacking, to fill up the measure of their guilt and infamy, it is furnished by themselves, in the savage barbarity of their treatment of the poor people of Charleston. And the verdict of the human race will be in accordance with the facts.

THE ENROLLMENT LAW.—The amendments to the Enrollment law will come up at once in the House. It is not expected that any important change will take place, but an effort will be made to rectify one of the interpretations put upon the present law by General FRY. He decided last summer that where a man liable to draft shall put in a substitute *in advance* for three years he shall be exempted for that time, the substitute not being liable, but that when a man *waited to be drafted*, and was drafted, then, although he furnished an acceptable substitute *for three years*, he shall not be exempt *for but one year*. This unjust decision the House will probably correct. In other respects the present law will doubtless be improved.

LICENSING SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.—The Authorities of Cairo, Ill., have passed an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to pursue the business of a substitute broker in that city, without first taking out a license for which he is to pay one thousand dollars. The object of this onactment is to discountenance the business of substitute brokerage altogether, and to induce men to volunteer. Had we a similar law in operation in this city, not only would volunteers be protected, but much valuable time would be saved the Board of Enrollment.

PROMOTIONS.—The Senate has confirmed the following promotions: To be Brigadier Generals by brevet—Colonels Richard Coulter, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers; J. K. Siegfried, 28th Pennsylvania; Irvin Gregg, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Roy Stone, 149th Pennsylvania.

Gen. Ed. McCook, of Thomas' army, is at home in Steubenville, Ohio.

Saul Among the Prophets.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in January, 1861, just after the Star of the West had been prevented from going up the harbor to Fort Sumter, with provisions for the garrison, indulged in a series of wild and passionate comments on the startling transactions. After expressing, apparently amid a hysteric alternation of fears and laughter, his earnest satisfaction of mind that the harbor of Charleston had been so highly honored; his pride, that Charleston had struck the first blow, and his ecstacy, that "the Union of the States of North America was dissolved by the action of the State of South Carolina," and after a great deal more of such nonsense, the Charleston *Mercury* winds up its truly Southern rigmarole, with the following profane prediction: "By the God of our fathers, the soil of South Carolina shall be free."

We are ready to shout for the true prophet of South Carolina! The short period of four years has barely passed, and from being the scene of political chicanery that threatened to involve the entire people in hopeless ruin, it has gone into it a sufficient number of Yankee travelers to control the popular sentiment in favor of more hopeful order of affairs. Instead of being dependent on sectionalism and slavery, and slaveholders for honor and prosperity, the State bids fair, like the rest of her erring sisters, to be having better foundations laid under her old tottering fabric. The slaves have been proclaimed free by the President and by the Constitutional Amendment. "The soil of South Carolina" may be considered, therefore *free soil*. The voice of the prophet of January, 1861, uttered true words! Nay more; the States in Insurrection have been deceived, humbled and ruined by the false issues raised, and false speeches made by her politicians and her press. The Charleston *Mercury* is a type of both classes. Their power is broken, their tyreny is ended. The soil of South Carolina is "*free*" of the most of them. The *Mercury* breathed its last, a week ago and has vanished to parts unknown. Let the editor bear forever the character of a true prophet, for predicting what Yankees, four years ago did not look for, *freedom* to South Carolina.

Magazines for March.

Harper's Monthly for March contains the concluding paper of Ross Browne's Journeys in Arizona; a continuation of Mr. Abbott's series of the "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," devoted to an account of the siege and capture of Port Hudson; and Sugar Making in Cuba, all of which are copiously illustrated. Of Dickens' and Collins' new novels we have additional installments, several excellent stories, poems and essays, filling, with the editorial matter, the remaining pages. H. Miner and H. Pitcher, 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh, are agents for sale.

Godey's Lady's Book for March is replete with valuable fashion plates, directions, patterns, and useful information, the regular publication of which has rendered the magazine a household necessity. For sale by Pittock.

Demorest for March fully sustains its character as the Mirror of Fashions, in which department it is the acknowledged leader. In the way of spring fashions this number is complete. For sale by Pittock.

General Intelligence.

We see in the Engineer, a scientific and practical journal published in London, in the January number of this year, that B. F. Stevens of Trafalgar square, claims to have discovered a tree new and important uses of petroleum:

1st. He claims a patent for the use of the vapors of coal oil, and coal tar, as chemical agents in coloring, &c.

2d. As an agent for roasting and smelting ores by the ignited vapors of coal oil mixed with air or steam.

3d. He claims to have obtained a strong motive power by the vapors of this oil, mixed with certain proportions of air and steam.

General Grant reports that since the beginning of the campaign last May, seventeen thousand deserters have come into our lines from Lee's army alone.

Music for the hour—Hail "Columbia!"

The interest in Sherman's movement is enhanced by his reticence. It is understood that he deprecates above all things the publication of his operations, and conceals as much as possible from everybody in Washington his plans. Consequently our news of Sherman's advance in South Carolina is meagre.

Savannah news states that speculators have so overstocked the market that goods can be purchased by wholesale at New York prices. Most of the trading is done by these classes with each other. The city people, whose rice is taken by the municipal government and whose cotton has been seized by the United States government, have no money or means of purchasing any large amount of goods.

Gen. Butler's friends are already pressing his appointment as Military Governor of South Carolina. The General has signified his intention of running for Senator if Mr. Sumner is appointed Minister to France. He is in Washington, and, according to one of the Norfolk papers, is in connection with the frauds at Norfolk.

Havana bids fair to out-do Nassau as a place of refuge for blockade-runners, there lately being seventeen in port at one time. But there was no place for them to go to with their contraband cargoes. Salvation had been found that the rebel had their guns and powder were as cheap there as at Havana, and there was no cotton to bring back. The only thing that prevented it from proving profitable, was the purchase of small schooners to run to the coast of Florida.

STATISTICUS.

General Burbridge has been fully sustained, and retains his position as Commander of the Department of Kentucky, and Major General Hartsuff assumed command of the Department of the Ohio, the same position held by General Stoneman.

General orders show that General Foster has not been relieved in the command of the Department of the South, but has simply been granted a leave of absence on account of disability from wounds. He has gone to New York for treatment.

Refugees from Texas say that the forces of Smith are broken and without discipline. Troopers are ranging the country picking up what they can and where they can. It is estimated that 40,000 would more than cover the force of Smith and his desperate followers in their trans-Mississippi empire. Communication with headquarters at Richmond is very irregular and difficult, much more so than it was six months ago. As a consequence the local papers were congratulating themselves on the retreat of Sherman through Georgia, and stated that he was just where they wished him to be.

It is said that Maximilian has returned Union refugees who have crossed the Rio Grande, and refused them the rights of neutrality. In all probability these reports are founded in the traitorous imagination of secesh sympathizers.

A letter from Col. Mallard states that preparations are now completed by Smith to feed with subsistence stores from five to seven thousand prisoners per week.

Even the Charleston *Mercury* believes that a majority of the people of South Carolina "would jump at peace, with reconstruction," if set them jump.

Recent reports from nearly all our armies show that the number of deserters this winter from the rebel armies is more than three times as great as it was last winter, and the testimony of all was that more would desert if able. The general disposition of many of the prisoners lately taken is averse to returning to the South, and, since the exchange has been resumed, over sixteen hundred men, now in confinement, have refused to be exchanged. The significance of these facts is greatly enlarged by the report of Gen. Grant that since the campaign began last May, the whole number of deserters arriving within our lines from Lee's army alone is about 17,000.

At the masquerade ball of the Liederkrantz in New York, much merriment was caused by the performances of a frog and a stork, on stilts. Another feature was a leap made from the family circle of the Academy of Music where the ball took place, down into a basket held out by members of the society on the floor of the house. The leaper was a handsome, well formed and intrepid harlequin, and he sprung from his softly perch with perfect grace, lighting on his feet in the outspread blanket. The guests in the immediate vicinity were somewhat fearful lest the bold harlequin would fall on their heads, and

"Room for the leaper! room!"

was afforded with great alacrity.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a letter from one of its correspondents in the Army of the Potomac, in which it is stated that a rebel lieutenant who was captured on our lines Friday night, with twenty-three of his men, reports that the rebel loss in the fight at Hatcher's Run amounted to three thousand, and that fifteen hundred of their wounded men who were left on the field froze to death during Monday night. Of course, these figures greatly exceed the truth, especially in regard to the number frozen to death, but it is probable that many met their death in that manner.

The Commissary-General makes a report, which is approved by the Secretary of War, to the effect that no change is needed at present in the army rations. The question of rations for negro troops is still under examination by a board of officers in Gen. Grant's army.

Orders will be issued within two or three days, for the payment of the March interest on government securities, and thus practically government the report prevalent in New York, that there is not gold enough in the treasury to meet the interest.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina, just captured by Sherman, was founded in 1787, is regularly laid out with streets crossing each other at right angles and one hundred feet wide. It has a State House, court house, jail, two banks, five academies, seven churches, a State arsenal and a lunatic asylum. The houses are mostly of wood, but a considerable number of brick are used, both in elegance and taste. It is the seat of South Carolina College, founded in 1804. It is connected by railroad with Charleston; Augusta, Georgia; Greenville, and Charlotte, south the other. Its population in 1850 was about ten thousand.

Specie and Currency.

In No. 2, I stated, from the best data I could command, the amount of coin, gold and silver, in the United States on the first of July, 1860. No great change has, in respect, can have taken place since that time. Our paper currency is of three kinds distinguished: first, by the sources from which their issue is authorized second, by the purposes to which they are loyally authorized to be applied; and third, by the means provided for their ultimate redemption. The first of these classes is bank bills issued by banks chartered by the several States.

I propose to devote this number to their consideration. I shall enquire

First. The amount in circulation.

Second. The provision made by law in the several States for their security and redemption.

Third. The probable permanence of this class of banking institutions.

First—The amount in circulation.

On this subject, the information is various, and, to some extent, conflicting. I leave out Eastern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, as we have no reliable means of ascertaining their situation.

According to the National Almanac for 1864, the circulation, about January 1, 1863, was $188,645,811. The information appears to have been furnished by the editor of the *Bankers' Magazine*.

Great changes have taken place in that respect since that time. For example, the Ohio banks, in February, 1863, had a circulation of $9,057,857, and $3,623,285 of specie. In November, 1864, the circulation was $5,191,471, and the specie $1,158,893, being a falling off in circulation of $3,941,306, and in specie of $1,842,482, or more than one-half in specie, and in circulation nearly four-ninths. The State banks in Ohio are now, as I am informed by one familiar with all their movements, redeeming their circulation about $150,000 per week, so that their circulation now (February 20, 1865,) probably does not exceed $3,500,000. On the other hand, in some of the States the volume of State circulation does not seem to be sensibly diminished. I have before me the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, of December 21, 1864, from which it appears that the circulation in September, 1862, was $42,289,856, and in September, 1864, $40,418,955, while the specie in September, 1862, was $20,203,681, and in September, 1864, $20,473,663. This is a decrease of $2,121,201 of circulation and $8,810,348 of specie in two years. By the New York system the circulation is issued by the country banks, and the specie is held by the city banks, the country banks being required to keep their bills at par in New York. For example, on the 30th instant the specie in the city banks was $20,682,319, and the circulation of the country banks was $2,855,062. The total specie in all the banks in the State was a fraction over $21,000,000, and the circulation about $41,000,000. Many of the country banks with which they circulate do not report a dollar of specie in their vaults. I have not the same full means of investigating the condition of the banks of other States; nearly of them, however, in the West especially, are, as in Ohio, retiring their circulation rapidly for causes I will state in the sequel. Dr. Elder, in the January number of the *Bankers' Magazine*, stated the circulation of the State banks at the beginning of the year at $5,000,000. I think, in this estimate he has overstated the fact, and the beginning of 1863, the point of the greatest inflation of State bank circulation, as nearly accurate, the amount the first of the year did not exceed $4,000,000, and I have no doubt that by the first of July it will sink to $140,000,000.

Second—The provision made by law in the several States for their security and redemption. This provision is of three kinds: 1st. The circulation is secured by a deposit of bonds except for the redemption of the circulation 2d. A percentage of specie required to be kept always on hand. 3d. Liability of the shareholders of bank stocks. Individual responsibility was, at one time, with disciples of the hard money school, a sure panacea for all the ills to which banking is liable. Experiments proved that, as in the game of thimble-rig, it was not easy to guess under which cup the very little pea, the broker in the game was played out. When it was first proposed to receive from banks State stocks on deposit, Jonathan Elder announced the following notes, nary a wise prophecy was thrown out by the same class of men, about holding the obligations of one bankrupt State to redeem the promises of another bank in default. Time and experience have proved that the inspiration of those men of no note" consisted in a profound belief that wealth of a bigoted prejudice against all progress. That bigotry is played out and extinct.

Third. But this interest pledge for the redemption of the notes of a bank is to be found in the integrity and prudence of those entrusted with the banking power. The W. U. is also a State institution. If either of these points is denied, we will discuss them in future articles. Suffice it here to say that the very existence of the public institutions named in the bills before the committees of the legislature. The four colleges are in successful operation, and the public confidence of the public. They have already many of the professors required by the act, and they have received from private donations during the past year $300,000, and are still rapidly increasing their endowments. One sixth of the income of these funds will enable them to obtain the additional professors especially adapted to the objects in view. To make the Western University a scientific institution of a high order has been the design of its trustees for some years. For this purpose they have recently endowed a chair in Chemistry, and partly endowed chairs in Astronomy, Physics and Mineralogy. To appoint one or all of the students in the department relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts, the tuition fee is remitted. Nearly every one of these institutions has or can have a farm. But the mechanical department is important as well as the agricultural. Now, of that department none of this particular department will not be better met in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh than in Center county, or any other agricultural district. If a farm is necessary, our shops are no less so. We can have a farm; Center county cannot have one of manufactories. If the young men—the poor young men,—of these cities and their suburbs, with a population of 1,000,000, can have the benefit of that instruction in all branches studies relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, can attend the lectures,—many of them without charge,—who does not see that one hundred times as many will avail themselves of the advantages as would if compelled to enter the mountains, find board and travel, to go to Center county? The sons of our farmers will not be compelled to cross the Alleghenies to study agriculture, or to listen to lectures on farming? Our Pittsburgh manufacturers, too, have sense enough to know that it will be far better for their interests, and that it will contribute more to the credit of their city to have a distinguished chemist, or geologist, or naturalist in Pittsburgh, than to be compelled to send to Centre county, and conscription is that Philadelphia, or even Pittsburgh will be much more likely to secure the blessing? Is there in Agassiz time Centre county. The other institutions of learning are similarly situated to benefit the agricultural interests of the State.

If C. C. asserts that with one-sixth of the income of these funds the trustees cannot carry out the design of the bill, we have only to say that the Trustees have pledged themselves to do it, and if he will read over the twenty-six names of our first and wealthiest business, as well as professional men, he will see that they are men who are able and will fulfil their pledges.

American Iron and Steel Association.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING

Co-operation of other Industrial Branches Desired.

$100,0000,000 Annual Production Represented.

The Resolutions of the Convention.

Next Meeting to be held in Chicago.

SECOND DAY.

The Association met at eleven o'clock, President Ward in the chair.

The President stated that a preamble and resolutions had been prepared, setting forth the objects proposed to be accomplished by the Association in the education of the public mind on the subject of protection.

B. F. Jones Esq., of Pittsburgh, then submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Association the time has arrived when the friends of protection to American Industry, as a fixed government policy, should take issue with its opponents, by a direct appeal to the people, and invite of them a full and critical examination of its merits as compared with free trade; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of —— be appointed, with authority to increase their number, whose duty shall be to invite the cooperation of all other branches of general industry in invoking a public examination of the practical effects of the opposing policies of protection and free trade, on the prosperity of the agricultural, the mechanical, the mining and commercial interests of the country.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized and recommended to have prepared and circulated, in the form of tracts or otherwise, short essays presenting the several points of political economy involved in the policies of protection and free trade.

In reply to a question from Hon. A. Stewart, Mr. Kennedy stated that it was intended to enlist the press on the subject.

Mr. S. J. Reeves, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Iron and Steel Association are eminently due to the distinguished writer and political economist, Henry C. Carey, Esq., for the persistent and valuable services which he has for so many years rendered in behalf of American industry; for his unanswerable expositions of the fallacies of British free trade; and for his zealous advocacy of the policy of national protection to American labor, as the best means of increasing the resources of the general government and of ensuring the permanent prosperity of the whole country.

Mr. Townsend offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Trade of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have, with generous hospitality, provided and tendered to this Association at the meetings held in those cities most sumptuous and costly entertainments, and feeling such proceedings may be considered as establishing precedents which are to become part of all our quarterly meetings; therefore

Resolved, That this Association, anxious to economise time for the fullest conference among its members at the quarterly meetings, and to avoid the embarrassment of the committees connected with its operations and purposes, recommends that at our future meetings our friends are requested to dispense with any special entertainment.

Mr. John Williams, General Agent of the American Emigrant Company, addressed the Association on the subject proposed to be derived from the operations of the Emigrant Company were its ability set before the meeting.

An Agricultural Fair is to be held in the Pittsburgh Western Sanitary Fair, to be held in Chicago in May, for the aid of the Iron and Steel Association. The call was read, and contributions by the individual members, with the suggestion to contribute liberally.

Mr Cooper recommended the journal of Mr. Williams, called the *Iron Age*, to the confidence and support of the iron and steel interest of the country.

On motion of B. F. Jones, Esq., the next quarterly meeting of the Association will be held in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, May 24th.

The Chairman announced the following committee under Mr. B. F. Jones' resolutions relative to inviting the co-operations of all other branches of general industry in educating the people on the subject of protection:

E. B. Ward, Detroit.
John H. Reed, Boston.
Hon. A. Stewart, Troy.
J. R. Moorhead, Philadelphia.
Thomas Beaver Danville, Pa.
John Grierson, New York.
Algernon Roberts, Philadelphia.
James M. Cooper, Pittsburgh.
James R. Thompson, Jersey City.
Jonathan Elder, Pittsburgh.
C. M. Atkins, Pottsville, Pa.
S. Clements, Chicago.
James Park, Pittsburgh.
Mr. McCormick, Harrisburg.
John Thomas, Indianapolis.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet in Chicago on the fourth Wednesday in May next for the brief period of one day and a half, transacted much important business, and the interchange of views through the press of the country on the principles of political economy and the variable questions, whether by working, or mining, or fetching from abroad, or privileges to work or mine such land, or any part thereof, and to erect houses and such other buildings, improvements as he shall think fit, free use of the managers of the corporation, appertain to said business, and use, let, lease or work the same, and to transport to market and dispose of the same, and to take the tolls, rates and works as they may deem proper.

Sec. 2. That the said company shall have power to construct and manufacture such railway cars, tanks, boats, implements, buildings, appurtenances and such other things as may, in the judgment of said directors, be needed by said company in the transportation of and valuable services which he has for so many years t

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

BE KEEP IN STEP.

"Those who walk together must keep in step."

Ay! the world keeps moving forward
Like an army marching by;
Heard ye no, that heavy footfall
That resounded to the sky?
Some bold spirits bear the banner—
Souls of sweetness chant the song—
Lips of energy and fervor
Make the timid-hearted strong!
Like brave soldiers we march forward:
If you linger or turn back
You must look to get a jostling
While you stand upon the track.
Keep in step!

My good neighbor, Master Standstill,
Gazes on it as it goes;
Not quite sure but he is dreaming
In his afternoon's repose!
"Nothing good," he says, "can issue
From th's endless moving on,
Ancient laws and institutions
Are decaying or are gone:
We are rushing on to ruin
With our mad, new-fangled ways,"
While he speaks, a thousand voices
As the heart of one man say—
Keep in step!

Gentle neighbor will you join us,
Or return to "good, old ways?"
Take again the fig-leaf apron
Of old Adam's ancient days,
Or become a hardy Briton—
Beard the lion in his lair,
And lie down to dainty slumber
Wrapp'd in skin of shaggy bear,
Rear the hut amid the forest,
Skim the wave in the light canoe?
Ah! I see you do not like it,
Then, if these "old ways" won't do.
Keep in step.

Be assured, good Mr. Standstill,
All-wise Providence designed
Aspiration and progression
For the yearning human mind;
Generations left their blessings
In the relics of their skill;
Generations are engaging
For generations still;
And us we think of our forefathers
Are no jealous of our deed,
So but now where they beckon,
We but go where they do lead!
Keep in step!

One detachment of our army
May encamp upon the hill,
While another in the valley
May enjoy its own sweet will.
This may answer to one watch-word,
That may echo to another;
But in unity and concord
They discern that each is brother!
Breast to breast they're marching onward
In a good, new peaceful way.
You'll be jostled if you hinder,
So don't offer let or stay—
Keep in step.'

—*London paper.*

CITY MATTERS,

THE COOLEY HOMICIDE CASE—IT IS TRANSFERRED INTO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—This case—Judges Sterritt, Mellon and Brown on the bench—was resumed yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Eleven jurors had been empannelled, when the counsel for the defendant renewed their application to certify the case into the United States Circuit Court, asking leave to withdraw their plea of not guilty. The Court, by Judge Sterritt, remarked that they had very grave doubts in regard to the matter when it was argued and decided the day before, but were now satisfied they were in error. That, to his mind, and that of his brethren on the bench, it was clear that the act of Congress embraced and was intended for cases such as this—that the only difficulty in his mind had been in regard to the sufficiency of the defendant's own petition, uncorroborated by any other testimony—that his defence was only as therein claimed. Of this, however, he was now satisfied, as were the other members of the court upon the bench. He asked District Attorney Kirkpatrick if he had anything to urge in addition to what he had already said, why the petition should not be allowed, and if so, the Court desired to hear him.

The District Attorney replied that he had not—that he himself was satisfied from an examination of all the authorities he could discover in any way relating to and bearing upon the act of Congress, as also from the act itself, that as the Court have suggested, the case came within the intent of the act; that in this view of the case his learned colleague, Mr. Kennedy, concurred, and that they had no objections to urge to the intimations of the Court. That the cases of Hodson vs. Millward and others, and also the case of Artman and others, in which Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of this State, and Justice Greer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, had delivered opinions, as well as the other cases cited, seemed to us sufficiently authorize such a disposition of the case, and he was satisfied it should be so done.

The Jury were then discharged from the further consideration of the case, and at two o'clock the Court made the necessary order, and the prisoner, the offense not being a bailable one, was remanded to jail to await his trial in May next, in the Circuit Court of the United States, to be holden in this city. So, being a case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he will, as if in the Court of Quarter Sessions, be prosecuted by District Attorney Kirkpatrick, and defended by his present counsel or any other he may choose. He will be tried for the same offense, in the same manner, only before a different tribunal, as ordered by act of Congress.

The case so stands at present. The act of Congress seems sufficiently broad and comprehensive to justify the action of the Court, and meets the general approbation of the learned gentlemen of the long robes and big books. And if they do not know, who does?

The Court directed the District Attorney to move the remanding of the case back into the County Court, in order to obtain the writ from the United States Judges, which will doubtless be done, and the act will thus get a thorough interpretation. As the question is a grave one, it should be definitely and entirely settled.

PITTSBURGH AND MCKEESPORT CAR COMPANY.—This company, while it has been organized under the general manufacturing law of Pennsylvania, have erected large and substantial buildings in the borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, and with a large capital and ample facilities, are engaged in the manufacture of Box, Gondola and Railroad coal cars, screen bearers and bars, railroad rollers, Pitt wagon wheels, railroad car wheels, and all other variety of castings required by railroads. The company have such means at command as will enable them to turn out a superior quality of work, and they have already met with the most flattering success. Besides the manufacture of castings for railroads, the company is also prepared to furnish cooking and heating stoves, plows, plow points, cultivators and foundry castings in general, iron and metal turning is also done in a superior style and on the shortest notice. The business of the company in this city is transacted at the office, No 51 Wood street.

COMMITTED FOR LARCENY.—A young girl named Kate Welsh, was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor Lowry, for the larceny of a silver plated sugar bowl, a gold ring, and a large quantity of clothing, valued at two hundred dollars, from the residence of Mr. Evans, on Robinson street, Allegheny, where she had been employed in the capacity of a domestic. When the officers visited her mother's house, in the city, for the purpose of arresting her, she drew a large dirk knife and attempted to plunge it into her side, but the officers succeeded in wrestling it from her. Kate acknowledges the larceny, and appears very penitent. She states that some of her acquaintances prompted her to commit the theft, and when it was discovered, left her to her fate. There was considerable sympathy manifested for her at the hearing, but as bail was not forthcoming, the Mayor was compelled to commit her for trial.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—Yesterday, four suspicious looking characters were known to have been lurking around the Pennsylvania depot for some days, were arrested on suspicion of being pickpockets, and taken to the Mayor's office. Upon being searched, one dollar in postal currency was found upon one of the parties, the others being penniless. They state that they are residents of New York, and came to this city for the purpose of sailating, having heard that a bounty of $1,000 was paid here. The Mayor, not being satisfied with the explanation, locked them up and will detain them until some further information can be received from New York in regard to them.

NEW MUSIC.—A new song, entitled "Tapping at the Window," words by Dill A. Smith, Esq., and music by Prof. Edwin Sherratt, of this city, has just been issued. It is dedicated to Miss Mattie Hanna, and is a sprightly composition, that will meet with the favor of our musical amateurs. It is for sale at all the music stores.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—A number of ladies of the First Ward, Allegheny, presented a sword to Capt. Paul Crawford, on Wednesday. The captain is recruiting a company, under the authority of the Governor, and will leave for Harrisburg on Saturday. The presentation speech was made by Dr. J. B. Clark.

GAVE BAIL.—John Schwartz, of Moon township, gave bail in court this morning in twenty-five hundred dollars, to answer a charge of attempted rape preferred against him, and of which we made mention a few days ago. Captain Jacob Lashet and his father become his security.

CASE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—This case will be taken up at 9 o'clock this morning before Judges Sterrett and Brown. All witnesses and jurors are required to be in attendance promptly at that hour.

RECRUITING.—The recruiting business continued dull yesterday, and if there is not more interest exhibited, there will undoubtedly be a draft. During the afternoon, Capt. Graham's company was mustered in at the Girard House, in Allegheny, Capt. Kirker mustered in and clothed thirty-three men, the smallest number received in any one day since the recruiting commenced. As an illustration of the manner in which the 23d District is filling its quota, we would state that the Board of Enrollment of the District have examined and passed over *seven hundred* men within the past ten days.

LECTURE.—Rev. W. B. Watkins, of this city, will lecture on "Words and their Use," for the benefit of the M. E. Sabbath School, in Freedom, at the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, March 2d.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Wm. Chadwick, proprietor of a tavern on the corner of Second and Grant streets, was fined fifty dollars by Mayor Lowry yesterday, for selling liquor on Sunday.

PLEADED GUILTY.—The Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads to a nuisance in obstructing the streets with their cars. Sentence deferred.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

We gave in yesterday's COMMERCIAL a pretty full synopsis of the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The following additional contained in the report will prove of interest to our readers: Of the securities received from the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, under its reorganization, for aid extended to that Company, and for advances made towards the completion of the line east of Steubenville, there remains in the hands of the Treasurer for sale $1,305,000. These bonds are all first class securities, and will be disposed of, as the market will absorb them, to meet expenditures in 1865.

The investments made by this company in stock and bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company to insure its complet on, have all been sold except 1,200 shares of its Stock, and $200,000 of its Third Mortgage Bonds, at a considerable advance upon their cost. The interest of the Company in the Bedford Railroad and in the New Castle (Lawrence county) Railroad, received for aid extended towards the completion of these work, has also been disposed of upon satisfactory terms.

A shorter and an independent connection between the western terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the metropolis of Ohio and its capital, has always been deemed to be of the highest importance to this company. The several attempts to secure such a line have heretofore failed; on one route from a misdirection of the means provided for the object, and on the other from absence of legislation across the tongue of land accidentally thrown into a State interested in promoting the success of rival roads. These political impediments have finally yielded to the independence of Western Virginia, but too late to avail ourselves of the favorable condition of the labor market at the commencement of the existing war to enable the work to be pressed with vigor. Its construction has progressed steadily since the contracts have been recommenced, but at a largely increased cost upon the estimates heretofore submitted. The line will not be ready for use before the ensuing summer.

The delay in the progress of the work has also thrown its completion into a period when the negotiation of the securities applicable to it has become difficult, and the task of supplying the funds required to prevent the work from stopping has necessarily fallen upon this company, in addition to the heavy expenditures it has previously voluntarily assumed to secure so important a connection by extending its own road to the south side of the Monongahela River.

The financial condition of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, which was originally involved in embarrassment by a failure to complete the line between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, has been successfully reorganized, and the road extended from Newark to Columbus, (thirty-three miles,) by the purchase upon reasonable terms of a one-half undivided interest in the Central Ohio Railroad and its property at and between those place, thus making the line complete between Steubenville and Columbus, and when the line across the State of West Virginia is opened it will form a continuous railway, operated under one management, from the latter city to Pittsburgh—a distance of one hundred and ninety-six miles.

Of the securities received from the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company for assistance heretofore extended to that Company, and to effect its reorganization, there remains in the hands of the Treasurer for sale $1,305,000 First Mortgage Bonds, of which $775,000 bear seven per cent. interest per annum. The Western Pennsylvania and other connutation roads, except the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, have been brought into productive use, and it is believed that they will all eventually pay interest upon the amounts contributed to their construction, which, from reasons given in our last report, has exceeded more than two-fold the requirements of the law.

Among the demands upon the Treasury of the company for the completion of lines already in progress under its auspices is that of the road between Pittsburgh and Steubenville the sum of $500,000, and to extend the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Delaware river to meet the demands of the oil trade, which will probably be exceeded by law from the present Delaware terminus, the further sum of $250,000, to which must be added for additional outfit for the Philadelphia and Erie and our own roads, $1,200,000, making in all $3,5,0,000 which may be met, with but a small addition to our surplus earnings, if the result of the year's business should equal that of the past.

The Board also state that "notwithstanding our unremitting efforts to secure the best rails that are made, each succeeding year adds its testimony to those preceding it of the want of a better material than that now used. In addition to their rapid destruction from ordinary wear, is added the risk to the trains from their frequent breakage. To obviate this our new rails have been increased in depth to an extent (4½ inches) that will give them thirty per cent. additional vertical strength, which it is believed will, with increased care in the selection of ores and the manufacture of the rails, prevent further damage from this source. The steel rails introduced upon the road show no evidence of wear, but their great cost at present precludes their general introduction. The manufacture of rails with the steel-bearing surface, referred to in our last annual report, has not proved successful upon a scale that would render it of practical value.

"The management of your railways for the last two years has been attended with unprecedented difficulties. A continually increasing business has had to be met by a decreasing supply of experienced men, to which, during the past year, there has been added an indiscriminate drain upon our forces to fill the armies and man the military railways of the Government. For a time it was impossible to procure for our trains even fireme, in sufficient numbers.

"The superintendence of long lines of railways having a large mixed business, involving as it does the security of the traveler, in ordinary times, a trust of great delicacy and responsibility; but when, added to the usual risks, there is the necessity of introducing into important posts untried men, and the frequent changes that this involves to secure those that are responsible, the strain upon the endurance of the officers and faithful employees of the Company becomes as harrassing and unpleasant as it is distructive to the machinery of the road.

"To the difficulties mentioned we have had also to encounter accidents arising from the inferior workmanship and materials that the great demand for locomotives and cars has introduced, which there is no practical means of obviating, when all that could be produced has heretofore been insufficient to meet the demands of the Government and the Railway Companies.

The Board, with a view to prevent the increased capital of the company from representing property acquired at the present inflated values, have charged the large additions made during 1862, 1863 and 1864 to the equipment of the road, to the length of double track, to the warehouses, passenger stations, shops and engine houses, since the suspension of specie payments, to the running expenses of the road. These have amounted in the aggregate to $3,837,366 65—a sum which, it is believed, will more than preserve the property of the company represented upon its books at its specie value.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior in anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an interior article has been used besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not rub, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 6mi 624 street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct28-ly

WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER.

To make room for new goods we will sell our present stock at reduced rates till the 1st of March next. Buyers can find papers of all grades, and make it their interest to give us a call at No. 107 Market street.
ja31 JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Poinsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 25, 70, 58, 62, 1, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia Pattern 4 pounds to the yard.
nov17-y

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(Successor to A. Bradley.)

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, THOROUGHBRED AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the

POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct19-ly

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS. 001
ly stantly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BROWN, 136 Wood st oct

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite sets of teeth Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Miss COULDOCK, and last night but one of this truly brilliant engagement. Mr. Couldock as Luke Fielding, Miss Couldock as Rosa Fielding.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the ever popular domestic drama of

THE WILLOW COPSE.

Luke Fielding, an aged farmer.....Mr. Couldock.
Rose Fielding, his daughter.....Miss Couldock.

To conclude with (by the full Company,)

THE SWISS SWAINS.

McKean Buchanan and his daughter will appear on Monday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

Great success of the popular Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. J. W. BLAKE.

THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.

Miss Adelaide Nixon,
Miss Julia Christine,
Miss Evelina Lehman.

A splendid Gymnastic Company of EIGHT PERFORMERS.

New Dramatic Company—Laughable Negroisms—Songs—Dances &c.

Concluding with the laughable afterpiece of THE FROHIOME MONKEY.

Great bill for Saturday.

FRED. AIMS' HELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL.

This evening will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled

THE MOUNTAIN DEVIL!
Or, THE "DOG OF THE FRONTIER."

Antonio.....W. J. Thompson.
Jose.....Mr. Al. Lee.
Juliette.....Mrs. Frank Drew.

Other characters by the
GREAT MELODEON COMPANY.
SINGING, DANCING, &c.

CONCERT HALL.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing Monday, February 27th.
THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE, BERGER FAMILY, AND GRAND EQUINE FEMALE BRASS BAND.

The above widely known and highly successful band of performers, in a series of highly peculiar and pleasing entertainments as above. Their programme embraces a number of different and, one would say, diversified features, not excluded from New York, Columbus, (thirty-three miles,) by the purchase upon reasonable terms of a one-half undivided interest in the Central Ohio Railroad and its property at and between those place, thus making the line complete between Steubenville and Columbus, and when the line across the State of West Virginia is opened it will form a continuous railway, operated under one management, from the latter city to Pittsburgh—a distance of one hundred and ninety-six miles.

Of the securities received from the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company for assistance heretofore extended to that Company, and to effect its reorganization, there remains in the hands of the Treasurer for sale $1,305,000 First Mortgage Bonds, of which $775,000 bear seven per cent. interest per annum. The Western Pennsylvania and other connutation roads, except the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, have been brought into productive use, and it is believed that they will all eventually pay interest upon the amounts contributed to their construction, which, from reasons given in our last report, has exceeded more than two-fold the requirements of the law.

Among the demands upon the Treasury of the company for the completion of lines already in progress under its auspices is that of the road between Pittsburgh and Steubenville the sum of $500,000, and to extend the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Delaware river to meet the demands of the oil trade, which will probably be exceeded by law from the present Delaware terminus, the further sum of $250,000, to which must be added for additional outfit for the Philadelphia and Erie and our own roads, $1,200,000, making in all $3,5,0,000 which may be met, with but a small addition to our surplus earnings, if the result of the year's business should equal that of the past.

The Board also state that "notwithstanding our unremitting efforts to secure the best rails that are made, each succeeding year adds its testimony to those preceding it of the want of a better material than that now used. In addition to their rapid destruction from ordinary wear, is added the risk to the trains from their frequent breakage. To obviate this our new rails have been increased in depth to an extent (4½ inches) that will give them thirty per cent. additional vertical strength, which it is believed will, with increased care in the selection of ores and the manufacture of the rails, prevent further damage from this source. The steel rails introduced upon the road show no evidence of wear, but their great cost at present precludes their general introduction. The manufacture of rails with the steel-bearing surface, referred to in our last annual report, has not proved successful upon a scale that would render it of practical value.

"The management of your railways for the last two years has been attended with unprecedented difficulties. A continually increasing business has had to be met by a decreasing supply of experienced men, to which, during the past year, there has been added an indiscriminate drain upon our forces to fill the armies and man the military railways of the Government. For a time it was impossible to procure for our trains even firemen, in sufficient numbers.

"The superintendence of long lines of railways having a large mixed business, involving as it does the security of the traveler, in ordinary times, a trust of great delicacy and responsibility; but when, added to the usual risks, there is the necessity of introducing into important posts untried men, and the frequent changes that this involves to secure those that are responsible, the strain upon the endurance of the officers and faithful employees of the Company becomes as harrassing and unpleasant as it is distructive to the machinery of the road.

"To the difficulties mentioned we have had also to encounter accidents arising from the inferior workmanship and materials that the great demand for locomotives and cars has introduced, which there is no practical means of obviating, when all that could be produced has heretofore been insufficient to meet the demands of the Government and the Railway Companies.

The Board, with a view to prevent the increased capital of the company from representing property acquired at the present inflated values, have charged the large additions made during 1862, 1863 and 1864 to the equipment of the road, to the length of double track, to the warehouses, passenger stations, shops and engine houses, since the suspension of specie payments, to the running expenses of the road. These have amounted in the aggregate to $3,837,366 65—a sum which, it is believed, will more than preserve the property of the company represented upon its books at its specie value.

RAILROADS,

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 26th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pittsburgh. For Chicago. For Cleveland. For Wheeling.
Express.....3.10 a. m. 3.10 a. m. 3.10 a. m.
Express.....2.00 p. m. 2.45 p. m. 2.45 p. m.
Express.....8.00 p. m.
Mail.....6.40 a. m. 6.20 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie.....9.00 a. m.

Reaching, Arrive in Pittsburgh at—

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 3.20 a. m., 8.20 p. m., 8.45 p. m., 7.50 p. m.
8.30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 9.10 a. m., 8.45 p. m., 9.00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Pittsburgh for—

For N. Brighton. For N. Castle. For Steubenville.
9.00 a. m. 8.50 p. m. 2.30 p. m.
12.00 m. 3.00 p. m.
4.30 p. m.
6.40 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 3.20 a. m., 8.45 a. m., 2.40 p. m., 8.45 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9.10 a. m., 8.45 p. m., 9.00 p. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. CASKEY,
Allegheny City
de29 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the train will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Connellsville.
Mail to and from Uniontown.....	7.30 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express " "	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11.00 a. m.	6.55 a. m.
Second " "	6.15 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second " "	4.15 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport.....	1.00 p. m.	1.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent, 1a30 W. E. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets as follows:

FAST MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 2.55 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 8.30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Branch, Johnstown and Dresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Portsburg and Dresson R. R., Hollidaysburgh branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3.00 p. m., stopping at regular stations on the Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4.25 P. M. stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington at Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York; at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by the allentown route.

FREIGHT ACCOMMODATION, except Sunday, at 9.30 p. m. stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Landisville, Lancaster, and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily except Sunday, at 11.45 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 3.40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 8.5 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m. returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1.45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express.....12.00 p. m.
Pacific Express.....1.30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express.....2.30 p. m.
Fast Mail.....1.20 a. m.
Day Express.....10.05 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation.....10.05 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation.....8.10 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation.....8.55 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation.....2.10 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation.....7.35 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2.30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only; and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECK WITH, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no7

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES, with me in the

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE

business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

JOS. H. HUGHES.

Pittsburgh Jan. 2, 1865. ja6

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
H. KING,
Liberty Street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent, more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 Note.	
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, Safe Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Peoples' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14 d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 3, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

In the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865. (Signed)
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH.
ja5-3m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja5-3m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja28-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja21-3m Comptroller of the Currency.

BARREL FACTORY

FOR SALE.

All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order.

Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
ja26-1m No. 137 Fourth street,

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

Late Union Banking Company,

Corner F

N, MES & SON S,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year Certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ja26

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

G. A. ENDLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. C. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 23, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of 1881	1 85	1 11½
Gold		
Southwestern Serip (Contractors)		50
Connellsville R. R.	11 12½	
Connellsville R. R. (Inst.)	12 00	
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		74 00
Exchange Bank	71 00	
Fourth National Bank	155 00	
Walnut	8 25	8 50
Columbia		80 00
Eldorado	1 62½	
Phillips	3 50	
Cherry Run Central	2 03	
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 04	1 07
Merchants'		60
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	95	
McAleer and Cherry Run	95	
Blood Farm and Ohio Pet		1 90
Meadow		1 25
Revenue		91 00
Banner		90
Allegheny County Oil Co		2

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.

The stock market ruled steady. Gold closed at 199¾. Caldwell 6¼, Dalzell 8¾@8⅝, Eldorado 1¾@2, Franklin 1¾@2¾, Noble 6¾@7, Sugar Creek 11, Schuylkill and Oil Creek 2¼.

THURSDAY, February 23—P. M.

Stocks were buoyant this evening, and holders were very firm in their views. A large amount of stocks changed hands. Ross was firm at 82. Cherry Run Central at 82 3.00@2.05. Tarr, Story and Cherry Run sold at 81 @81. Ritchie is recovering, and is held more firmly. Oil Creek and Cherry Run brought 48 50. Hemlock 54 50. The attendance was quite large, and the session a very spirited one. The following is a list of the sales:

250	Blood Farm & Ohio	1 80
100	Cherry Run Central	2 30
200	Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 00
200	do do	1 00
300	Cherry Run & Pit Hole	90¾
200	do do	97
15	Columbia	79 00
58	Hemlock	4 50
100	do	4 55
100	do	4 55
100	do	4 55
100	do	4 55
100	Lincoln, Oil & Mining	1 00
100	Ohio Valley	1 80
100	Oil Creek & Cherry Run	5 00
100	do do	5 00
900	do do	5 00
100	do do	5 00
100	Phillips	3 01
800	Pittsburgh and Philia	2 15
50	Pittsburgh and Philia	2 12½
200	Ritchie	98
100	do	98
200	do	99
200	Ross	82 00
200	do	82 00
100	do	2 00
200	do	1 99
250	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 08
100	do do	1 08
200	do do	1 08
100	do do	1 08
200	do do	1 08
250	do do	1 07
160	Western Pennsylvania	3 00
100	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 74
100	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 08
100	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
100	Hemlock	4 50
400	Union Lubric	2

—The closing quotations on the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Banner	88	1 00
Castra Basin	1 00	2 00
Culbertson's Run	1 60	2 00
Dalzell	8 40	9 00
Duck Creek		25 00
Dunkard Creek Union		1 50
Eldorado	1 75	1 85
Federal	1 60	1 80
Franklin and Blood	3 15	3 25
Fuller Reserve	75	85
Horseneck	1 08	1 20
Iron City	80	1 00
Meadow		1 25
Monongahela Pioneer	50	60
National, of Pittsburg	1 40	
National Refining and Storing	9 00	9 50
New York and West Virginia		2 75
Oil Basin, of Philadelphia		10 00
Paxton	2 10	2 40
Pittsburgh and New York	85	1 00
Keystone		1 25
Shells	50	
Star Wells	90	1 00
Whitely Creek	1 60	1 80

Cherry Run and Pit Hole continues depressed, and perhaps no better reason can be assigned than the fact that its stock is all in the market, and in the hands of speculators. Several of our local stocks have been stiffened up in price in consequence of their having been purchased for investment by parties here and at a distance, who wait patiently the results of the company's efforts to obtain oil.

No advertisement, so far as we can learn, has ever been made of any property of the Pit Hole Company, and inquirers are hence naturally turned toward other stocks of which they know the locality.

For the information of our readers we have taken some pains to ascertain the locality, &c., of the property of this company, which is about as follows:

One well in West Virginia, now down 37 feet into the third sand rock, with a good show of oil, now seaming for the purpose of being tubed.

Six lots of about a half an acre each, at the mouth of Pit Hole, are about being leased at $1000 bonus and half the oil.

Thirty-five acres in fee simple on the Pit Hole Creek, near to and in sight of the celebrated Holmden well, which the company are about to lease in lots.

One sixteenth interest in the Baker well, on Cherry Run. Said well is now producing from 120 to 150 barrels per day.

Three wells on leases, nine miles down on Cherry Run (Scott Farm) one-half the oil.

An interest on McFate Farm, on which one well is now down three hundred feet.

One well producing in Oil City seven barrels per day.

A well on the Island opposite to Oil City, now down 250 feet.

—The New York exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending February 20, compare as follows with former returns:

	1865.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$4,181,753	$2,968,866	$4,168,435
Previously reported	28,892,906	20,209,482	32,201,167
Since Jan. 1st	$26,074,659	$23,178,348	$37,367,602

—The Boston *Traveler*, of Tuesday, says that "Yesterday an 'Evening Gold and Stock Exchange' was organized in the Merchants' Exchange News Rooms. An evening exchange has before been in operation here, but our dealers wished to give their transactions more prominence by conducting them in the News Room."

The Kentucky Legislature has incorporated a number of petroleum companies, with capital, in some instances, amounting to two millions of dollars. It has invariably attached to them a clause reserving the right to alter, amend, or repeal them at pleasure. Several attempts have been made in the case of corporations, composed partly of capitalists outside of the State, to prevent this clause being incorporated into the charter, but without success.

A party of enterprising men in West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa., went to work on the 4th inst., and raised the necessary capital for a National Bank, a notice of a hoary public, elected directors, and organized, all within *five hours*. Gen. C. P. Markle is president, and R. B. Weimer cashier.

A new counterfeit United States Treasury note, of the denomination of five dollars, is afloat. It is poorly executed, the engraving being quite coarse and rough in appearance. The Goddess of Liberty on the left end of the note, and the figures around the figure 5 on the upper right hand corner, are very poorly engraved, and present a dim and mixed appearance. The signature on the back is of an indifferent shade, and unlike the genuine.

A Petroleum Board of Exchange has been opened in Port Huron, Michigan; it has now forty members; is open every evening; large maps provided for the use of all members, and accommodations in oil bonds, are to take place. The following named gentlemen are officers of the Board: President, John Hibbard; Secretary, F. A. Harrington; Treasurer, E. M. Carrington.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

OILS—Fish Oils are firm but quiet. Lard Oil steady at 2 20@2 25 for winter. Linseed is unsettled and very quiet at $1 50@1 55. Petroleum continues dull and neglected, and to effect sales lower prices would have to be submitted to. The receipts and stocks are very light, and there is no demand for shipment, and prices are nominally at 38c for crude; 68½ for refined in bond, and 88@90 for free, with sales of 500 bbls of the latter on terms kept private.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is a fair inquiry for pig metal, but generally at prices below the views of makers, and only some 700 tons anthracite have been sold in lots at $40@45 for forge, and $50@52 for foundry, mostly at the latter rate for good No 1. Blooms and boiler plates are quiet, and manufactured iron is more inquired for, with a large demand for rails at previous quotations.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, February 24, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to trade generally, the demand being principally for small lots to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts of produce are increasing by rail and the Ohio river, and as a general thing prices were unchanged. On the Allegheny landing business was dull, and will remain so until the ice has left that stream, and from present appearances that event will soon be at hand. The Monongahela wharf presents a different aspect, the landing being covered with merchandise of various descriptions, among them a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures. Among the arrivals were the Minnella, from Cincinnati, with a large trip of miscellaneous freight; the Nevada, from St. Louis, had a big trip; the Golden Era was due from Portsmouth. She is certain of a heavy cargo. She will return on Saturday. Among the departures were the new steamer W. H. Osborn, for St. Louis, with one of the best trips of the season; the Armadillo took an early departure for Nashville, loaded to her utmost capacity; the Bayard, for Parkersburg, and G. McC. Porter, for Wheeling, with good trips. Among those announced for the lower ports were the new steamer Deer Lodge for the Missouri river; the J. G. Blackford, Glide No. 3, W. F. Curtiss and Hard Times for Cincinnati and Louisville; the Leonidas was receiving for Cairo and St. Louis, and will leave on Saturday. The Minerva will be found at the landing, also will return to Wheeling as soon. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice as follows:—

FLOUR—The market appeared weak and dealers took hold very sparingly, being evidently of the opinion that prices would come down. Among the sales were 5 packages at 38 3/4c.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply and prices have been regular for some days. Sales of 66 boxes as follows: Factory at 24c; W. R. at 20@22c, with an occasional sale of extra at 23c.

LARD—The demand was in advance of the supply. The stock on hand is not large. Sales of 40 bbls at 21 50@3 per bbl.

BACON—The market remains steady with a fair inquiry for parcels ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 lbs, the supply on hand being ample for all present wants. The present high prices prevents holders from going into the business very extensively. The current rates were: Shoulders, 20½c; Sides, ribbed, 21½c; Clear, 21½c; S. C. Hams, 24c. The rates were for country cured. Country lots sold at various prices, as per quality.

LARD OIL—The demand was moderate. Sales at 21 bbls No. 1 at $2 05 per gallon.

LARD—The market was dull at 21c for leaf.

HIDES—Sales of 650 lbs Cod fish at 9c. Sales of 10 half bbls lake herring at $8.

LIME—Was more enquired for. Sales of 60 bbls at $2 15.

FLOUR—The receipts by the river are on the increase. A number of heavy lots have come to hand during the past few days. Prices, however, have undergone no change. We notice, also, a fair amount passing through to the East. Among the sales we note the following: Extra family, 50 bbls Madison mills at $10 90; 50 bbls at $10 50@10 75; 50 bbls city mills at $10 90; 100 bbls at $10 50@10 80. The demand was altogether for the better grades. Inferior qualities were neglected.

HAY—The week's receipts so far are larger than usual. Prices have declined. At the sales at 13th street during the week it ranged at $20 50@22 50 per ton. One car load of baled grass sold at $30 per ton.

FEED—The demand was in advance of the supply. Sales 3 bbls at 41@42c.

GRAIN—The market was dull for all descriptions. The market ruled in favor of buyers. The following were the nominal rates: Wheat—Red $2 10; white, $2 15@2 20. Barley—$1 50 for spring and fall. Oats—@85c first hands; the usual advance from store. Corn at depot, $1 30@1 33 per bush.

HOMINY—Market steady but unchanged. Sales of 6 bbls at $12 per bbl.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady but not active at 20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off. Apples range from 10 to 13c; peaches, 28@30c.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY Feb. 24, 1865.

The supply of stock at the yards were large with a fair amount of transactions, and prices were fully up to the figures of last week, whilst the sales were fair and more extensive. The exports to the East were liberal, particularly of Hogs and Sheep, both of which fully maintained the rates of the previous week. The unsettled state of the Eastern gold market has less effect than was expected, and dealers seem to have made up their minds that "green backs," (Uncle Abraham's money) suits them, hence gold is but little talked of. Good stock found plenty of purchasers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

The rates of freight on stock have advanced on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The following are the new and old rates per 100 pounds:

	New Rates.	Old Rates.
To New York, ₰ cwt	75	72
Philadelphia, "	65	60
Baltimore, "	65	55

The following are the exports of the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
To Baltimore	2,690	1,262	2,000	200
To Philadelphia	1,332	1,994	1,500	270
To New York	802	3,508	3,364	
	4,694	6,764	6,764	486

Hogs—The market was fairly supplied; the sales were limited; dealers preferring shipping east to disposing of their stock in this market.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Reyenthaler, purchasers.

	No. Head.	Av. Weight.	Price.
G & R	197	300	$14 25
G & R	84	270	14 00
G & R	278	270	13 75
G & R	114	270	13 25
D Logan	257	240	11 00
D Logan	660	240	11 00
D Gilvelt	525	240	11 00

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. M. Fuller bought 52 head at $9 00.
J. Chevalier, 81 do $8 00.
J. Chancelor, 60 at $9 00.
J. Means, 45 at $9 00.
J. McCrie, 35, at $8 75.
F. Frank, 86 at $6 50.
J. B. Huff, 38 at $8 00.
J. B. Huff, 36 at $9 00.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

W. M. Fuller bought 80 head at $10 00.
G. Hesser, 1,000 at $9 00.
J. Gwin, 400 at $10 00.
G. Hesser, 1,000 at $10 00.
J. Gwin, 40 at $10 00.
J. Gwin, 400 at $10 00.
J. Dietrick, 390 at $10 50.
New York Firm, 600 at $9 00.
New York Firm, 1,000 at $10 25.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 23, 1865.

The market during the week was well supplied, particularly with cattle. The number offered, together with the transactions, were the largest offered for many weeks. The demand for Government use was fair, and a good business was transacted. Prices were fully sustained, and a few extra Steers, some mail selected, were sold at high figures. The following were the nominal rates: Wheat—Red $2 10; white, $2 15@2 20. Barley—$1 50 for spring and fall. Oats—@85c first hands; the usual advance from store. Corn at depot, $1 30@1 33 per bush.

HOMINY—Market steady but unchanged. Sales of 6 bbls at $12 per bbl.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady but not active at 20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off. Apples range from 10 to 13c; peaches, 28@30c.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY Feb. 24, 1865.

The supply of stock at the yards were large with a fair amount of transactions, and prices were fully up to the figures of last week, whilst the sales were fair and more extensive. The exports to the East were liberal, particularly of Hogs and Sheep, both of which fully maintained the rates of the previous week. The unsettled state of the Eastern gold market has less effect than was expected, and dealers seem to have made up their minds that "green backs," (Uncle Abraham's money) suits them, hence gold is but little talked of. Good stock found plenty of purchasers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

The rates of freight on stock have advanced on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The following are the new and old rates per 100 pounds:

	New Rates.	Old Rates.
To New York, ₰ cwt	75	72
Philadelphia, "	65	60
Baltimore, "	65	55

The following are the exports of the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
To Baltimore	2,690	1,262	2,000	200
To Philadelphia	1,332	1,994	1,500	270
To New York	802	3,508	3,364	
	4,694	6,764	6,764	486

Hogs—The market was fairly supplied; the sales were limited; dealers preferring shipping east to disposing of their stock in this market.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Reyenthaler, purchasers.

	No. Head.	Av. Weight.	Price.
G & R	197	300	$14 25
G & R	84	270	14 00
G & R	278	270	13 75
G & R	114	270	13 25
D Logan	257	240	11 00
D Logan	660	240	11 00
D Gilvelt	525	240	11 00

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. M. Fuller bought 52 head at $9 00.
J. Chevalier, 81 do $8 00.
J. Chancelor, 60 at $9 00.
J. Means, 45 at $9 00.
J. McCrie, 35, at $8 75.
F. Frank, 86 at $6 50.
J. B. Huff, 38 at $8 00.
J. B. Huff, 36 at $9 00.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

W. M. Fuller bought 80 head at $10 00.
G. Hesser, 1,000 at $9